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WIRE DISPATCHES

# The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS  
OVER 4000 DAILY

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 41

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## MAY SEND NOTE THOUGH SAILEERS WERE SET FREE

## Detailed Statement Regarding Treatment of Americans Set Forth

## CONDITIONS IN TURKEY BETTER THAN HOPED FOR

## National Capital Would Like to Know President's Definition of "Overt Act"

By Robert J. Bender.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 16.—The United States may send its Yarrowdale note to Germany regardless of press reports that the 72 American sailors had been released. Up to 11:30 today no official confirmation of the press reports had been received here.

The note is ready to go. Since it contains detailed statements regarding treatment of German sailors, German citizens and German property in the United States, the state department, it was officially intimated today, may feel that it should be sent even should this government, in the meantime, receive official word that the Yarrowdale prisoners have been set free. Such action would "keep the records clear" and serve to place on file America's protest against what the president and Secretary Lansing consider a clear cut violation of international law by Germany.

**Condition in Turkey.**  
The department announced it had received further word from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople, giving additional details of the situation as Americans are affected in Turkey. Apparently conditions are not as bad as at first feared.

The department declined to reveal the contents of the Elkus message.

While no official statement was forthcoming today, regarding American-American relations, questions put to department heads as to that phase of the international situation indicated that negotiations continue to avert a break with Austria, despite Austria's denial of U-boat tonnage.

This government, it was officially stated, has not advised Americans to leave Austria.

**Officials Are Annoyed.**  
Discussing the probability of this government sending the Yarrowdale note, even though the prisoners are released, the department frankly stated this government is annoyed at the "apparently gratuitous manner" in which Germany is doing "only what she should do," in releasing the sailors.

Aggravating incidents continue to accumulate, but the president, his advisers say, will hold to his avowed purpose of moving deliberately in every step he takes.

When he goes before congress to ask for authority to protect American lives and property—a move believed inevitable—a matter of not many days—the president wants to feel that the entire country will back his action.

**What Would Be "Overt" Act?**  
In this connection, the prevailing question in Washington is "what is the president's idea of an overt act, such as would warrant his going before congress?"

The president has no concrete idea of what the "overt act" will be. He feels it may be a single incident such as would shock the country into immediate response, or a series of incidents such as would finally cause the country

## Food Riots Occur in City of Peace Tribunal

The Hague, Feb. 16.—Serious rioting in which the crowd were only dispersed by repeated charges by police and Hussars hurriedly called upon for reinforcements occurred here last night. The rioters, mostly workmen, staged their demonstration as a protest against the high cost of food. They occupied the space of the queen's place and the ministerial buildings.

The food situation was regarded today as having reached an acute stage in Holland. Small salaried workers find it almost impossible to obtain coal and potatoes. Discontent has been growing and authorities today did not disguise their fear of further outbreaks of probably an even more serious nature than that of last night unless the government takes some remedial measures at once.

Especially the shortage in food has been due to the fact that Holland, of all neutrals, is most affected by the blockades which the belligerent nations of Europe have established about her.

## Congress Will Adjourn On Time, Says Kitchin

Washington, Feb. 16.—Congress will adjourn on time, March 5, Majority Leader Kitchin insisted today, despite the big program of legislation in both house and senate and threat of war with Germany in the air.

"We will furnish all appropriation bills and any other necessary measure—including the Webb bill," Kitchin said. "If there is war the president does not want us here."

The army bill through, the house will take up the military academy bill. Then according to plans, the Webb prohibition bill will come up, perhaps the middle of next week. House leaders all back up Kitchin in the assertion that no extra session will be necessary.

**JACKSON MEEBIS WALLACE**  
New York, Feb. 16.—Willie Jackson, recent champion of Johnny Dundee, will meet Eddie Wallace in a scheduled ten round bout here tonight.

## STATE WILL AID INSTITUTIONS OF SECTARIAN BRAND

## Bill to Refuse Appropriations to Such Institutions Is Defeated Today

## BUILDING OF STATE HOME FOR WARDS UP TO PEOPLE

## Lower House Passes Twelve Bills With Little Debate This Morning

Apparently the senators got rid of most of their aggressiveness in the big fight over the state highway commission bill yesterday, for it was a gentle and peaceful body this morning remaining on its good behavior throughout the session. There was only one bill that caused any discussion, or rather two companion bills, Nos. 316 and 317, both introduced by judiciary committee. The first prohibited the use of public funds after December 31, 1915, for the care or support of dependent, delinquent or defective children, except in state institutions. It was stated in explanation of the bill that there was at every session of the legislature a bitter fight between sectarian institutions as to who should have the care of these wards of the state. This bill, said Senator Wilbur, would do away with this. It was claimed, and undoubtedly true, the state could have these wards taken care of more cheaply under the present system, but it was because charitable people put up the money. The people of the state paid the bills, and it was right that all the people should contribute to their support instead of those who were sorry for and wanted to help these unfortunate. The bill failed to pass. Its companion, No. 317, had better luck and went through. It provided for submission to the people the proposition of building and maintaining a state institution for these wards, and fixed the sum to be voted on for construction of the necessary buildings at \$200,000. This bill will go on the ballot at the next election, if it passes the house for the people to pass upon. As Senator Wilbur said "If the people want it they can vote for it and if they want the present system it is up to them to say so." President Moser made a strong plea for the passage of the bill, and

## NOT HALF AS MANY SHIPS LEAVE PORT AS HAVE COME IN

## Maritime Circles See Little Hope of Relief for Freight Congestion

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The mystery of the Billingsley bootleg spoils, which completely baffled federal investigators in Seattle's booze graft cases, was solved here today when Logan Billingsley, confessed head of the clan, withdrew \$85,000 from a safety deposit vault.

Billingsley had sedulously cultivated the impression that he and his brothers, caught in the federal net, were practically penniless.

Through canvass of Seattle banks failed to show a deposit in their name, although their whiskey profits were estimated between \$200,000 and \$400,000 in a six months' period.

The whereabouts of this money had been an important missing link in the circumstantial chain of evidence on which Mayor Hiram Gill, former Sheriff Robert Hodge and Police Chief Beckingham of Seattle were indicted by federal grand jury on the whiskey conspiracy charges.

Billingsley's \$85,000 cache in the Union Trust company's vaults here was discovered by a newspaper man who had trailed him for six days.

He was seen taking four blocks of \$100 bills from a box, reared under an assumed name, which he carried away wrapped in a newspaper.

Free on \$7,500 bail, pending sentence by Federal Judge Netter on a plea of guilty to federal indictment, Billingsley had come to San Francisco.

Before leaving Seattle he intimated that he was "after the scalp" of those he charges with having betrayed him to government prosecutors.

He is known to have had conferences here with United States special agents and United States Marshal Black, relative to entirely new phases of contraband syndicates on the coast that promise highly sensational developments. Billingsley told friends that he was prepared to spend any amount of money and to aid federal authorities in every way to lead his alleged "betrayers" in the penitentiary.

In this connection his former friendship for the Jesse Moore Hunt company also under indictment in Seattle, has turned to hatred. With this company alone he testified he had done \$60,000

## BILLINGSLEY HAS FORTUNE DEPOSITED IN SAFETY VAULT

## King of Bootleggers Draws \$85,000 and Departs From San Francisco

New York, Feb. 16.—Two hundred and twenty vessels have entered this port since February 5 when the German submarine blockade went into effect without restrictions, and only 107 have left.

In these figures maritime circles here see little hope for relief in freight congestion in this port. There is hope for partial relief in making Halifax a port of call for neutral vessels, instead of Kirkwall. Many ships which would not have undertaken the route near the English coast now are expected to engage cargoes and brave the farther north route.

This, it is believed, will in time remove congestion to a certain extent, but it is pointed out that timid shippers and ship owners still refuse to risk their ships in view of the wide zone established. It is believed time will be required to entirely restore confidence among seamen, especially those who have charge of neutral vessels, unprotected by guns.

Of the 220 ships which arrived, eighty nine of them passed through the war zone. Thirty three of the 107 departing were bound for the zone.

One half of the ships passing through the war zone to reach New York, have arrived in the last three days.

On February 5, thirteen ships reached New York, three from the war zone. On February 6, the ratio was 24 and 5; February 7, twenty seven and eight; February 8, twenty one and seven; February 9, sixteen and five; February 10, twelve and five; February 11, eleven and two; February 12, nineteen and eight; February 13, thirty one and thirteen; February 14, twenty six and nine; February 15, twenty and fourteen.

February 5 showed ten ships sailing, five of them bound for the war zone; February 6, ten and three; February 7, fourteen and three; February 8, thirteen and four; February 9, two and one;

## FOOD SITUATION GROWS SERIOUS IN GERMANY

## Central Empires Are Unde nourished—Economic Con ditions Bad

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION IS CAUSE OF ENDLESS GRAF

## Von Hindenburg Thinks On of Military Success—Great Efforts to be Made

Paris, Feb. 16.—Germany is unde nourished. Food and economic conditions throughout the country are steadily growing worse. There is a graft in the food distribution plan. The empire's transportation problems are increasing.

But Field Marshal Von Hindenburg plans go forward just the same. T. Hindenburg idea is coldly calculated on the German army alone.

Under his plans the whole nation concentrating to strengthen the army. million women, commanded by women officers, are projected to form a vast industrial force working for the land and replacing men needed for the army.

**Requests for Food.**  
Americans who left Berlin with Ambassador Gerard were deluged with thousands of requests for food from their supplies. One offer was 10 marl (about \$2.50) for a pound of fats from the embassy store.

One German physician asked an American family to give him his pay for medical services in food—not in money.

It is jokingly remarked in Berlin that there ought to be two new kinds of asylums—meaning for those persons crazy enough not to cheat in the food distribution system, and for those who are insane enough in their cheating, cheat too much.

**Influential Are Grafters.**  
The police are powerless to stop most of this graft, because it is the influential Germans who are the greatest offenders. But the graft does not stop with the influential citizens. Food dealers interchange their wares. Friends of magistrates get extra cards. Food cards are stolen.

The recent cold spell in Germany—most freezingly bitter weather Germany has experienced in decades—destroys large supplies. Quantities of most prize potatoes and apples were frozen.

**Transportation Troubles.**  
Transportation troubles likewise a multiplying the difficulties in distribution of supplies. Many schools, large offices and apartments in Berlin are closed on account of the lack of coal through this transportation tieup and the frigidty of offices in paralyzing business.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg does not count the food and transportation difficulties of the people. He believes in a military victory. And he is hoping to achieve that victory this year—before it is necessary again to face the socialist and other peace advocates.

In previous dispatches, the details of how the socialists forced the Kaiser to make his peace proffer have been related.

The rejection of the peace terms quieted this movement. But German leaders know the demand may come again.

**Efforts Will Be Preponderous.**  
Therefore, Germany's efforts in 1917 may be expected to exceed any heretofore made—because they will be the nation's final attempt. The whole spirit is at work for this year's struggle.

Mobilization of the women workers is but one step. The feminine army of a million will step into places of a possible civilian male workers. The women's activities must aid in striking the enemy when the crisis arrives.

The plan was arranged by the war service bureau. The women who volunteer first will be given preferential consideration in the appointment of officers. Certain women directors will be sent to headquarters on the various fronts to direct their auxiliary forces.

## Paving Interests Dictate Senate Road Legislation and Force Program Through

The battle commencing at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning raged, with only a recess for meeting with the house, and surrounding a hasty lunch, until 4:15, when the bill after being considered in committee of the whole was passed with a vote of 24 for and 5 against. Those who stood out to the last and died, as it were, in the last ditch were Dinalek, Eddy, I. S. Smith, Pierce and Strayer.

The bill was considered by sections and these adopted as fast as read, and the debate permitted. Cusick held soon after the afternoon session began, moved the debate be confined to seven minutes to a side on any motion, and this carrying helped get the bill to a vote last night. It may be said of the five who stood by their guns and went down with colors flying that they made a gallant fight at every stage of the battle and took their defeat like the good losers as thoroughly game fighters always are. The lobby was crowded all afternoon, and according to accusations made during the debate many of the crowd were either henchmen of the governor, who it was claimed by Eddy, had used his vast power to force his demands that the bill pass, through the senate. Eddy deprecated this interference with the affairs of the senate by the governor, and he denounced the representatives of the paving companies who at the command of certain interests filled the legislative halls, with an array of attorneys and other hired lobbyists. It was sure some scrap. However, the non-filer from the Columbia highway smashed down and leveled everything in its way, and after its passing the senate had smooth traveling for a while, the balance of the afternoon being devoted to hearing reports of committees. Many bills got their quietus by the indefinite postponement route, the committees realizing it was time to begin applying the axe. Apparently the bills remaining will get but little attention other than to have the reading clerk hit the high spots on them and be voted on.

**Bills Are Passed.**  
S. B. No. 307, by Eddy. Making Lincoln's birthday a non-judicial day.  
S. B. No. 308, by senate committee on insurance. Defining and regulating marine insurance.  
S. B. No. 310, by senate judiciary committee. Prohibiting possession of any instrument or appliance for the purpose of stealing telegraphic or telephonic service.  
S. B. No. 259, by Hawley. Authorizing state veterinarian to appoint deputies when necessary to combat animal diseases.  
Substitute S. B. No. 240, by senate judiciary committee. Amending law relative to co-operative associations to conform to Clayton anti-trust law.  
H. B. No. 502, by house committee on roads and highways. New highway code, providing for highway commission of three to be appointed by the governor, and regulating licensing, operation, etc., of automobiles.  
**Senate Kills These.**  
Substitute S. B. No. 180, by senate committee on revision of laws. Making women liable for jury duty on same footing as men.  
S. B. No. 280, by Huston (by request). Providing for the safety of life and property in the construction and use of steam boilers.  
S. B. No. 179, by Huston (withdrawn). Amending law relating to judgment on appeal.  
H. B. No. 233, by Crandall. Establishing 13th and 14th grades in district schools on petition of one-third of legal voters.  
H. B. No. 477, by house committee on education. Authorizing district schools to provide dental inspection for children.  
S. B. No. 129, by Smith of Coos. Amending law relating to judgment on foreclosure.  
S. B. No. 257, by Orton. Conferring jurisdiction on county courts to adjudicate all cases of children.  
S. B. No. 45, by Huston. To make women eligible to serve on grand juries.  
S. B. No. 103, by Pierce. Amending law relating to action for recovery of damages.  
S. B. No. 145, by Gill. Amending law relating to sale of pocket pistols and revolvers.

## SOME OF THE MAIN COGS IN THE LEGISLATIVE MACHINE



## AMERICAN TROOPS READY TO INVAD MEXICO IN PURSUIT

## Cavalry Is Concentrated Near Scene of Recent Mexican Bandit Raid

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 16.—The twelfth United States cavalry today is concentrated at the New Mexico border near the scene of the kidnapping and murder of three American cowboys by Mexican raiders under Prudencio Miranda last Monday, awaiting orders to take up pursuit of the bandits.

The bodies of the three murdered men, Andrew Peterson, Hugh Acord, and Burton Jensen, had been terribly mutilated and riddled with bullets. Acord's head had been cut open by a sabre.

The posse of American cowboys which had started in pursuit of the raiders turned back when the bodies, stripped of their clothing, were found lying one hundred feet apart on the Mexican side of the line. The posse brought the bodies to Hachita.

Andrew Peterson, Sr., father of one of the murdered men, is on his way to Hachita today to claim his son's body.

Edward Spencer, negro ranch foreman from Ojito, Mexico, who reached the border below Hachita, N. M., from Jose Salazar's camp, where his wife is being held as a hostage by bandits until a ransom of \$5,000 is paid, started for Salazar's camp yesterday with the ransom money.

Spencer declared Salazar is planning a series of border raids and later intends to attack some border cities.

Women and children on the American side of the line today were being rushed to places of safety, while cowboys openly declared their intention of seeking revenge for the murder of their companions.

**Pay No Attention.**  
San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 16.—General Uez Salazar's threat to attack an American border town will have no effect on the re-distribution of troops along the border, General Funston announced this afternoon. Funston is in constant touch with Colonel Sichel, commanding the New Mexico district.

## THE WEATHER

LOOKS LIKE RAIN BOYS!

Oregon: To night and Saturday see a slight rain with a snow dust, light west wind.

## ABE MARTIN



There's all kinds o' wives, includin' th' one who refers t' her husband as "my man." Gabe Crum was sold his back saw, as it cost too much t' grease it.